# The Rebel Press on the Situation.

THE REBELS GROWING DESPONDENT.

Vice President Stephens' Halfway Visit to Washington.

## The Breach Between North Carolina and the Rebel Goverment.

Be. on rain

bisined extracts from late rebel papers will b found interesting, showing as they do the elements that are now developing themselves to overthrow the bogus confederacy. The rebel press is despondent. Affairs in North Carolina are rapidly assuming an attitude premis ing an early return to the old Union.

A Rebel Editor on Stephens' Mission,

[From the Mobile Advertiser, August 3.]

We thenk God from the depths of our hearts that the authorities at Washington anabbed Vice President Stephens in his late attempt to conier with them on international affairs, without form or ceremony. It has long been known here that this gentleman thought, if he could get to winsper into the ears of some men about Washington, the result might be terms of pance on some sort of union or reconstruction. He seemed to forget that long las, with whom he used to serve, is dead; and not withstanding his mantle has fallen, by dividing it into for pieces, uson Richardson and Voorhees, Vallandigham and Pugh, still the democratic party is not in power now, and we may thank God for it. The prospect looked gloomy to the Vice President, whose infirmity of body no doubt casts a shadow over his spirits, and he said that one of two things must be done—citcher some terms must be called out, and an immediate aliance proposed with foreign Powers. President Davis gave him full power to treat on henorable terms, and started him off to the kingdom of Abraham. But Father Abraham told him there was an impassable gulf between thom, and the Vice President had to steam back to Richmond, a little top-fallen. We hope this will put a stop forever to some croakers about here who intimate that there are people enough friendly to the South in the North to restore the Union as it was. Ard we also hope the government at Richmond will not humilate itself any more, but from this time will look only to the one end of final and substantial independence. The North is not less set on a purpose of final seararation thus we are. The republican party are not fighting to restore this Union any more than the old Romans fought to establish the independence of the countries they invaled. The republicans are fighting for conquest and dominon; we for liberty and independence.

to establish the independence of the countries they invaled. The republicans are fighting for conquest and dominosi we for liberty and independence.

There is only one party in the North who want this Union restored, but they have no more power—legislative, executive or indicial—than the paper we write on it is true, they make a show of union and strength, but its true, they make a show of union and strength, but they have no voice of authority. We know that the Vallandigham school wants the Union rostored; for he told as so when he was hare in exile, partaking of such hospitality as we extended to a real onemy to our struggle for sparation, banished to our soil by another enemy, who is practically more our friend than he. And it Vallandigham should, by accident or other cause, become Governor of Ohio, we hope Lincoln will keep his nerves to the proper tension, and not allow him to enter the contines of the State. His administration would do more to restore the old Union than any other power in this cauld do, and therefore we pray that he may be defeated. Should a atrong Union party spring up in Chio, the third State in the North in political importance, it might find a main response in some Southern States and give us trouble. But as long as the republicans hold power they will think of conquest and dominion orly, and we, on the other hand, will come up in solid column for freedom and independence, which we will be certain to achieve, with such assistance as we may now (after the retusal of the washington Cabinet to conter) condently expect, before the Penneras of the North et in power again, and conce winspecing to our ears, "Thion, reconstruction, constitution, concession and guarantees."

Away with all such stuff. We, want separation. Give us men like I haddens stevens and Charles Sammor. They curse the old Union and despise it, and so do we. And we now promise these gentlemen that, as they had the dominant the accurated constitution, if it them keep down Vallandigham and his party in the North; then hep sh

The Rebels Despondent—Mobile to be Defended to the Last.

[From the Mobile Evening News, Aug. 3.]

We hear a muititude of reports horribly detrimental to the character and particulam of the people in many parts of mississippi and in some portions of North Alabama. Some of these reports are toe disgraceful for print. Are our people goes stark mad under the pressure of local and temporary reverses, and the potent influence of fear for their property? Every same man must pronounce them bereft if their sears. In Judic aly blind no. 10 see that to talk about making peace now, and proposing terms to the enemy by which to save their slaves, lands and goods, is simply the proposition of the prop to the devourer. Why, the object of this lincoln war is to robyon of your slaves and confiscate your goods to pay the Yankee war deat and to redeem his ductless greenbacks. And you think that Lincoln and seward, and Greeley and Chase, and Loveloy and Butier, and Mirroy and Burnside will listen to you? Idiots! Where are the men of spirit and talent and influence in the neighborhoods from which those fattous reports come up like evil spirits to darken the glowing picture of Southern fortifude, constancy and courage. Where are you, gentlemen, who have been accustomed to make your district towas and woods ring with your eloquent voices when you ursed your election to Congress and other offices as the condition of the solvation of the country! History is making her record of with your eloquent voices when you used your ele-to Congress and other offices as the condition of the a tion of the country! History is making her recor you, and as you demean yourselves in this hour of so will you be rated and esteemed when these clouds have passed away.

The Defence of Mobile.

[From the same pater,]

When Gen, Johnston was here, some one asked him if he did not come to consult with Gen. Manry about evacuating the city. Gen. Johnston, smiling, answered that if that had been bis purpose, he would not have shown his countenance among us, and that he was here for the directly opposite purpose of looking to the designe of the city. Afterward, when he had visited the works and minutely examined every result in and you, he remarked. city. Afterward, when he had visited the works and minutely, examined every positin and gun, he remarked, "You can tell your people that Mobile is the most defensible seaport needs in in the Confederate Sates." Mobile is to be defended, then, to the last. If here are any who are pained to know it, and not ready to do their part in the sacred work, they had better sell their lands and houses, and pack in their goods and remove them, with their proclose persons, from the secon of duty, honor and danger. All true men will be rejoiced to hear these words of determination from the able and noble commander of the dejartmant, and they will stand by him in the execution of the jurpose with life and property.

The Rebel Government Chayged with Pusilisminity.

[Richmond correspondence of the Mobile Tribune.]

We are now in the very throse of this revolution. The bloody sweat and agony of our laber for the birth of liberty are upon us. All hopes of peace have become obscured by an impregnable gloom. At every point of the compass from which we looked for a fair wind and a bright sky, dark storm clouds threaten and lower. The time hat some where every Note in the confedency med depend upon the first hat one the tempt for the cause of its debility or inability. But the fact has been too long apparent that a movind distemper has exhibited used in the excuse of its functions. Let no man misunderstand me.

I do not mean to attempt for a memont to impair the confidence of the people in the high integrity, devotion and patriotism of our President in this crisis. All men are not endowed with the same great mental, moral and physical habit ties, and the President has not certainly called around him men or that distinguished stamina as statesme who might have been selected even if he has exhibited on all occasions these eminent qualities himself. The people of the States, therefore, must look to their own defence, using every means in their power, and acting with vigor, courage and determination, while giving, to the fullest ministration.

extent, their hearty support and co-operation to the administration.

The Breach Between North Carolina and the Rebel Authorities.

(From the Richmond Enquirer, August 10.)

Apropos of this, we have an abstract of a highly important discussion in the North Carolina House of Commons, on the 6th of July, upon a motion to print the correspondence between Governor Vance and the rebel covernor of the contrary of War, in relation to the habeas corpus and the claim of the rebel government to conscript militia officers. The fire caters opposed the printing, and the friends of Governor Vance favored it. The Raicigh Scandard publishes a synopers of the speech of Mr. or is som, of Granville county, in support of the motion, from which we extract the following significant paragraphs.—

Mr. Grissom said the correspondence and the history of several atarting events counced with the subjects of which it treats admontal us of a purpose on the part of the Confederate administration to disregard not only the decisions of our courts, but also to construe for itself all questions touching the liberty of the citizens. It is the first time in the history of this or any other people where the great landmarks of English freedom are regarded, that the great will of right, secured by highsa Charta, has been transled under toot with impunity. Surely no people, not having out all love of freedom, can tamely submit to such aggression as this correspondence disclosed; on the part of a high official functionary and his enbordinates. The bold and unwarranted attempt to strike down our juniciary, as developed by the correspondence indicates a rapid and gigantic stride toward military despection.

But a few days since a Confederate colonel refused to allow the Sheriff of New Hanover to pass his lines to execute a writ of habeas corpus. Several instances of the rearrest by subaltern officers of persons discharged under this writ, and one (as I am informed) by the express order of the Socretary of War himself, have recently occurred. Such arbitrary exercise of power by the highest divid or military functionary in England would not be

tolerated to-day. It would shake that ancient and powerful kingdom to the centre. Wellington, flushed with whitery and crowned with laurels, returning from the field of triumph over Napoleou, would not have dared to exercise such power, or deny this right to the humblest soldier that followed him from the scene of his glory.

But we are told in this correspondence that the "crude" opinions of our local judges are not to be regarded by the mittary authorities of this government, and Governor Yance is, by invendo, reprimanded for not suppressing the expression of these opinions. Who are these local judges whose crude opinions are thus to be disregarded? They constitute the Supreme Court of North Carolina and have entitled themselves to the lasting gratitude of the country for the manner la which they have discharged their duties, regardiess of powerful adverse influences.

North Carolina has sent seventy four thousand volunteers and fourteen thousand conscripts to the field. Has any State done more? Eighty-eight thousand of her sons are now baring their breasts to the enemy, or sleep in the graves to which their patriotism has consigned them. The bones of her best citizens have bleached on every battle field from Big. Bethel. to Chancelorsville. They have severywhere broken the ranks of the enemy, and snatched victory from the laws of defeat. They crowded the road to death as if it were the highway to feativity and mirth. Yet all this has not saved her from insult and injury. Why is it that in the appointment of generals to command the troops, in many instances, our own officers were put aside to give place to those from other States?

Why is it that in one of these appointments a major general was appointed who, in an efficial communication to General Les, spoke of this Legislature in terms of derision as the "momorable" Legislature of North Carolina, Why are various post appointments amone us in the quartermaster and commissary departments failed by oit-zens of other States to the exclusion of our own? My the t

from another State.

I allude to these things with pain and sorrow, but I do
it as a matter of solemn duty, in defence of my position
upon this floor.

it as a matter of solemn duty, in defence of my position upon this floor.

North Carolina Legislators Comscripted. [From the Raleigh (N. C.) Standard, August 10.]

As my colleague, Mr. Woodall, and myself were about leaving Raleigh to visit our families, while on the cars of the North Carolina Ralirond, before we started, we were asked for our passports by a soldier, who said he was acting under orders from Captain R. E. Walker, Provost Marshall of the city of Raleigh, to arrest and convey to Camp Holmes all persons supposed to be subject to conscription. We protested against the right to arrest citizens, State officers or members of the General Assembly, whether with or without passports, unless the place was under martial law. We informed this soldier that we were members of the General Assembly, which seemed to give him satisfaction, and he was about leaving us, and I have no doubt would have done so but for an order gives him by a brass buttoned Confederate officer to take as from the cars and escort us, under guard, to Camp Holmes, unless we produced passports. Our friend, Mr. Crawford, from Wayne, after informing him that we were members, was himself insulted and ordered olse to be taken to cump by this chivafrous brassy lieutenant. He, however, got out of the difficulty by showing an old passport or detail. After this young brass buttoned Napoleon had assured us that we had no chance of escape but to show papers, and that the Governor had been and would again be arrested unless he carried and exhibited his pass or other wouchers, be passed out of the cart to leave the soldier to execute his orders, which he declined to do. So we passed quietly on to visit our homes, feeling that civil liberty was about to take her everlasting flight.

This is to inform members of the General Assembly, and more especially Governor Vance, that should they wish to leave Raleigh and avoid Camp Holmes, they had better call at office hours on Cantatu Walker for passes. I sun prose, however, that the Governor has the roles, as

c. pital.

W. H. AVERA.

RAIMON, July 7, 1882.

Mr. Avera is a member of the House of Commons from
Johnson county. His statements may be implicitly relied on. They show the extent to which our poorle and
public men are subjected to importmence and insuff from
Confederate officers, under the operation of una thorized
martial law.

Rebel Appointments in North Carolina

consult for the common good. to instruct their representatives, and to apply to the Logislature for redress of grievances." If you are true to yourselves and to the character of your State you will exercise that right. "Assemble together" in your captains' districts and demand the removal of this Virginian; and you can go beyond this if you choose, and express your views freely and fearlessly on the condition of the country. If this is your government, say so, if not, say so. If you have the right to rule in this state, say so, if not, say so. Sit down suplacely and bope for better treatment and better times, and see if the treatment and the times immone You must take your own adlars into vour own hands. If nublic men, who are disposed to submit to this injustice and these indignities, stand in your way, puss by or walk over them. Tell the administration at kickmond that you will not submit to such treatment, and that these swarms of "if reign mercenaries" must be withdrawn from this State. No other state is treated in this way. The neople of Virginia, or South tareline, or Georgia would not submit for one moment to such injustice, in the language of a contemporary, "if we are not fit to enroll our own conscripts, cellect our own taxes, and have not men of sufficient honesty and interrity to hold the offices necessary to the performance of these daties, then, we are not worthy a place in the confederacy."

Are not worthy a place in the confederacy."

No More Troops for Jeff. Davis' Army.
[From the Raleigh Standard]
The bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Young, of Meckienburg, providing for the enrolment of all the abic bodied white men in this State between the ages of ninctoen and cixty, strikes us as in many respects objections at any length; but the measure will operate and be regarded by the people as an extension of the militia system, and to this we do not lessiate to say, in our hymbic ornion, the people are appead. If Mr. Sherwood's militia bill should be passed there will be enough Militia between eighteen and forty-five for all the purposes contemplated in Mr. Young's bill, and those will form an organizad mictona around gwhich able bodied men of all ages will raily as volunteers in an emergency. If North Carolina is to depend for protection on the boys and old men, and is to have me aid from the ninety thousand veterans she has contributed to Confederate service, then indeed is the prospect gloomy.

We have in hand a mess of letters protesting against any further dran upon the neople in the way of troops, and propounding questions in relation to exemptions under the Militia and Conscript laws. Our correspondence which is very extensive, convinces us that the recople are looking with alarm at the prospect of more treeps being raised, and the greatly diminished white labor we have left being thus taken from our fields and workshops.

Interesting from the Lower Potomac.

Interesting from the Lower Potemae.

CAPTURE OF CONTRABAND TRADERS.

[From the Washington Star, August 17.]

This morning the Cour de Lion, Acting Master Morris, and Wyandack, arrived at the Navy Yard with several prisoners and a lot of goods. The first named brought up Jas. Gray, of Dunifries, and W. W. Purdy, of Charles county, who were captured near Mattawoman croek, Gray being over for the purpose of purchasing goods and Purdy getting ready to run the blockade. The Wyandack France, and the blockade of the Wyandack Potential of the Course, who were taken by the Reliance on the charge of firing into boats, &c. These latter, however, claim that they are peaceable citizens, and that the charges were made through prejudice. Robbins has been heretofore in the rebeil cavalry as a conscript or substitute, but descried when Lee crossed into Maryland. The Wyandack also brought up a lot of goods taken by the four de Lion and some salt captured by herself and the reaser.

The goods taken by the Court de Lion were some that had been hid in the woods near Mattawoman creek. It appears that about three weeks since James Turley, residing in Tappahamock county, went to Baltimere and purchased a lot of goods, consisting meanly of dry goods and groceries, valued at about eight thousand dollars, and weighing about two and a half tons, which he had transported to Mattawoman creek, where he hid them in the woods; and he was waiting an opportunity to transfer them across, in the meantime sleeping with the good. Yesterday week he died suddenly, it is supposed from having been poisoned, and the goods were all carried off. The facts became known to Master Morris, and he sent a boat's cree to look after them, and at the bouse of Err. N. Allen he found a lot stowed under a bed which he seized, it is supposed that all of them will be recovered, all though they have been scattered over a large extent of country.

The officers of the flotilla complain that many of the storekeepers in that section of Maryland sell to country.

The officers

neighborhood of Dumfries, and that they intend to plant batteries in that locality.

Near the Wicomico river (Northumberland county) a lot of about five hundred robel cavalry have been seen recently, and vessels report that the whole country, from the Potomac to the Rappabaunock, is full of them. They are engaged in seizing everybody capable of bearing arms and stripping the people of everything they have that will be useful for military purposes.

United States District Court

Before Hon. Judge Betts.

Avgust 18.—The Court met this morning, in pursuance f adjournment, for the purpose of disposing of admiralty

PRIZE CASES.

The United States and Others, Libellants and Captors, vs. Schooner Gymph, her Tuckle, dc.—No claimant appearing, the United States District Attorney moved for a condemnation and sale. Motion granted.

The United States vs. the Brig Woppon and Cargo,—in this case the United States Marstmi made a return of "Not found."

this case the United States Marsinal made a return of "Not found."

The United States and Others vs. the Steamer Merrione and Cargo.—In this case no claimant appeared, and a motion for condemnation and sale was granted.

The United States and Others vs. the Schooner Emma and Cargo.—Mr. C. Edwards appeared in this case and put in a claim and answer, after which the case was laid over.

REVENIUE CASES.

The United States vs. Two Cases containing Oil Paintings, marked J. of E. Messars. Webster and Craig appeared for claimants. Case laid over.

The United States vs. Twomy Casks of Wine.—Mr. Wilsox appeared and put in claim. Laid over.

The United States we Twenty Casis of Wine.—Mr. Wilcox appeared and put in claim. Laid ever.

The United States we. Three Hopheads and Nineteen Barrels of Beer and Other Property Sciend at 321 West Fourth. Street.—The District Attorney said this was case under the Internal Revenue act. No claimant appearing, the case was laid over.

The United States we. \$2,775 in Gold Coin and other Property on Deposit in the Union Bank for Islor Benedict.—Mr. W. E. Curtis appeared for claimant, and the case was laid over.

Milton Daylon vs. Schoener Receiver.—Mr. Beebe appeared for claimants, and the case was laid over.

Josephus Potter vs. the Propeller Hunter.—Mr. Beebe also appeared in this case, which was laid over.

THE PETERHOPP.

also appeared in this case, which was laid over.

THE PETERHOFF.
In the case of the Peterhoff, a motion was made for the yeasel to be sold to the government. The Judge did not entertain the motion, but laid over the case. The government at Washington are very anxious to get possession of the Peterhoff, if the United States District Court will make an order to that effect before the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, which it is thought will take a long time to be arrived at.

The Court then adjourned to the first Tuesday in September.

ON BOARD UNITED STATES MAIL STRAIRE RVENING STAR. }
ON BOARD UNITED STATES MAIL STRAIRE RVENING STAR. }
Capt. WM. R. Bell., Commanding:—Sta—The undersigned passengers on board your steamer on its voyage from New Oricans to New York, new about to close, desire, before segarating, to express to you the unqualified satisfaction they have experienced in this voyage and in all the circumstances attending it. We have found in your ship a pittern of elegance, comfort, speed and safety, and in yourself a commander worthy of such a ship, and a gentleman worthy of our kindest recard and remem-

noble snip a long career of autocas, as solves Your friends, Charles Dwight, Colonel and Provost Judge, Department of the Gulf: Alexander N. Shipley, Captain, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army: S. B. Bevans, New Orleans; Honry W. Jasson, Capt. First relieflery, United States Army: Wm. B. Snell, Capt. Thirteenth Maine, Fort Jackson, United States Volunteers, and forty others.

Money is easy to the brokers; the street rate for all loans is 5 a 6 per cent; but few of the leading houses pay over 5 per cent. Some country banks. anticipating lower rates of interest, are trying to end money for long periods of time. First class paper sells at 41/4 a 5 per cent; debt certificates are wanted at 1/4 per cent discount.

Gold hardly fluctuated at all to-day. It sold in

the morning at 125%, and closed at five P. M. at about 125% a 125%, with a rather downward tendency. Exchange was 138, with a very light inquiry.

market, and the increase of speculation has been very marked. This is really the first day of the present movement on which the volume of busiess approximated to that of the exciting days of May last. As was expected, Erie was a leading stock to-day. It opened at 111, against 110 last evening, rose almost without a check to 11614, and closed at five P. M. at 1161/2. The long neglect with which Eric has been treated by speculators, while other stocks have risen to 140 and 150, appears thus to be passing away, and the great speculators seem pretty confident now that it will not be long before it commands as high a price as the other New York roads. It is earning at the rate of 18 per cent on its stock, and has a future greater than that of any other road in the country. Central was dull at the morning board, but rather better afterward. Harlem was very mercurial. At the first board it fell from 167 to 158, then rallied, between the boards, to 170, fell off again at the second board to 161, and closed at five P. M. at 161%. Pittsburg opened at 102, against 105 last evening, and fell to 99%. In the afternoon it was 102% a %. Galena rose 2, Rock Island 1%, and Chicago and Alton 3, at the morning board. Reading was quiet in the morning, but took a start in the afternoon and rose 1% per cent, closing with considerable indications of future activity. The business of the company is incressing steadily, and will certainly give the stockholders 20 per cent this year. Michigan Southern was rather neglected to-day, and fell off to 108 per cent, against 110 yesterday; the guaranteed was also lower. Between the boards, at the one P. M. call and at the second board, the activity was unabated, and the outside orders steadily on the increase. The real public—not the steadily on the increase. The real public—not the public of Wall street—were larger buyers to-day than they have been since the present rise commenced. At the four P. M. call the market was very strong indeed, especially for Erie, and it

closed with a decided upward tendency. The following were the closing quotations of the day:-| Solid Street | Soli

Sumberiand 2014 a 2014 Totales. 1015, a 1105, a 1105, bacific Mail. 2014 Bock Rainad. 1025, a 1105, bacific Mail. 1024 Wayns 2015, a 105 Cite Carter. 1015, a 1104, back Rainad. 1025, a 105 Cite Carter. 1015, a 1104, back Rainad. 1025, a 105 Cite Carter. 1015, a 1104, back Rainad. 1025, a 105 Cite Carter. 1015, a 1104, back Rainad. 1025, a 105 Cite Carter. 1015, a 1104, back Rainad. 1025, a 105 Cite Carter. 1015, a 1104, back Rainad. 1025, a 105 Cite Carter. 1015, a 1104, back Rainad. 1025, a 105 Cite Carter. 1015, a 1104, back Rainad. 1025, a 105 Cite Carter. 1015, a 1005, a amount of new wealth to be invested, to be used in speculation, to be spent in extravagance or to e turned to good account in industry and enpreciated in market value in a corresponding de-gree, and the effect has been the same. In money wealth in the country since the war broke out, it is necessary not only to compute the volume of new currency, but likewise to take into ecount debt certificates and other paper repreentatives of value-which are really mortgage bonds upon all property subject to taxation-and erther to estimate the increased money value of Il property of which the price has increased since the commencement of the war. If this estimate that the relations previously existing in this country between the supply of and demand for money k ve been completely owerset, and that we are entering upon a new era in this respect. Formerly, in this city, the average value of money was seven per cent. During the railroad building era, from 1851 to where the country of the control is the control in the country of 1857, borrowers were in excess of lenders; what the Secretary of the Treasury had in view when he refused par for \$100,000,000 of thirty years

fives. The business of the Sub-Treasury was as follows to-day: 
 Receipts
 \$1 121,780 34

 — For customs
 210,064 50

 Payments
 2,487,763 97

 Balance
 24,610,379 81
 The statement of the Philadelphia banks for the week ending on Monday was as follows:-

 week ending on Monday was as follows:
 \$11,941,055

 Capital stock
 \$11,941,055

 Lams and discounts
 35,111,247

 Specie in bank
 4,112,542

 U.S. domain and legal tender notes
 7,580,339

 Jue from other banks
 2,155,440

 Due to other banks
 6,161,573

 Depositis
 29,959,127

 Circulatiop
 2,358,396

This compares with the statements of the previous three weeks as follows:—

Loans. Specie. Circulation. D-posits.

July 27. \$34,517,347 4.237,448 2.417,759 30,448,430

Aug. 3. 24,390,179 4.187,056 2.417,759 30,719 448

Aug. 10. 24,645,248 4.112,013 5,380,726 30,519,961

Aug. 17. \$55,111,247 4,112,542 2,363,396 29,959,127

The subscriptions to the five-twenty years sixes, reported through Jay Cooke, general subscription agent, for the last five days of the week ending the 15th inst. were as follows:-

| 15th inst. were as follows:—
| In New York | including New York, part of | \$1,006,550 |
| In New York | See | See | See | See | See | See |
| In Boston | England States | See | S

Total.....\$2,276,508 The approximate earnings of the Pittaburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company during the month of July, compared with the same period

The subscription to the Great National Bank, to be established in this city under Mr. Chase's act, amounted this evening to \$2,060,000, and it is expected that the whole \$5,000,000 will be made up within the week.

The aggregate exports of produce and merchandise (exclusive of specie), for the past week, were

\$2.967.962.

SECOND BOARD.

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT. Arms -Sales were made of 40 bbis. pots at 6%c. a 7c

Leguayra, 650: St. Domingo, 1,400 Jamaica, 100; other descriptions, 2,191. lotal mats and bags, 127,668.

(otron was dull and heavy at 67c. a 67% of middlings.

DEUGS, DVES AND DYEWOODS were inactive and generally

DRUGS, DYES AND DYESMOODS were luactive and generally nominal.

FERGARS.—There was very little doing in this line. To Liverpool there were shipped 1,500 bbis, flour at 1s. 41-5d. a.2. the latter rate by steamer; 17,900 bushels grain at 5-5d. a.6d., 2.500 packages previsions, by steamer, at 35s. a.40s., and 400 tons wood, part at 20s. To London, 1,500 bbis, flour at 2s. 3d. a.2s. 4y.d., 25 hbds. tallow at 20s., 40-6vck, 12,000 bushels grain, for orders, on p. t. To .intwerp 200 hbds. tobacco at 40s. a 45s. To Fremen, 200 bbis, flour at 2s. 3d. To Rotterdam 750 bbis, flour at 2s. 10-5d.

Hay was saleable and firm at 95c. a 81 15 for North river bale.

How were in protty fair demand to-day at 15c. a 21c. Lumes was inmoderate request, without any quotable change in prices.

Hors were in protty fair demand to-day at 15c. a 21c. Luming was in moderate request, without any quotable change in prices.

Minals were generally quiet at less buoyant rates.

Monasses—The principal sales to-day were 17 b bils.

New Orleans at 45c. a 52c., and small lots of other kinds at old agence.

Navas Stories were dull and quoted heavy at \$2.75 a \$2.00 for spirits turpertine, \$27 a \$36 for rosin, and \$6.75 a \$9 for the series. Knight & Sons say—Crude fish remain quiet Soles of 700 bbls, whale at \$5c. 200 bbls, bleached winter at \$1. Linseed has fluctuated, but has not varied much in price. We note a sale of 100,000 lbs, paim oil, in bond, at 9c. Summer lard is held at 76c. a \$1c. winter cannot be obtained for less than \$7c.

Provisions.—Fork was dull and heavy, with sales of 800 bbls, at \$13.2 for new mess, \$11.50 a \$11 c2 for old mess, and \$10.00 a \$10.75 for new prime. Beef was in limited demand, with sales of 215 bbls, at \$10.25 a \$15.50 for prime, and \$13.75 a \$15 for extra mess. Lard was in fair request, with sales of 1,700 packages at \$1,0.25 a \$15.00 for shoulders, and \$1,0.25 a \$15.00 for shoulders, and \$1,0.25 a \$15.00 for shoulders, and \$1,0.25 a \$1.00 for shoulders were dull at old prices.

Series were overly quiet and altogether nominal.

Scoans were form, with a fair inquiry, and sales of 940 bbds, at 11 \$1.00 for New Orleans, 12c. for Porto Rice and 9 yc. a 18 yc. for Cobs.

Tallow—Sales of 100,000 lbs, were made at 10c. a 10 yc.

Tallow—Sales of 100,000 lbs, were made at 10c. a 10 yc.

Tass were dull and prices favored purchasers.
Tonacce.—Little doing in the article, buyers and sellers disagreeing as to value. Sales 103 bbds. Kentucky at 9 Mc. s 20c. and 37 bales Yars at p. t.
WHENTY.—There were 650 bbis. sold at 46 Mc. a 46c.

Markets,

Balmonz, August 18, 1868.

Flour quiet; Ohio extra at 25 87½ a 36. Wheat heavy:
new at 21 55 a 31 63, Southern firm. Corn very duli.

Whiskey dull at 47½c. a 48c.

Pintamarkerna, August 18, 1862.

Pintamarkerna August 18, 1863.

Pintamarkerna August 18, 1863.

Pintamarkerna August 18, 1863.

Pintamarkerna August 18, 1863.

Pintamarkerna August 18, 1868.

from at 47c. a 475c. Petroleum arm: crude, 36c.; refined, 55c. a 60c.

BEFFALO, August 15.—1 P. M.

Flour steady. Wheat firm but quiet: sales 34,600 bushels at 90c. for No. 2 Chicago spring, \$1.04% for Sheboygan do., \$1.06 for ride winter Western. Corn in good demand and firmer: sales 11,000 bushels at 55% c. a 56c. for mixed Western. Oats and other gratus quiet. Whiskey steady: sales 50 bbis. at 43% C. Canal freights weak—12c. on corn, 34c. on wheat to New York. Imports—7,000 bbis. flour, \$6,000 bushels wheat, 58,000 bushels corn, 20,000 bushels corn, 18,000 bushels cata.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., TO LET. A BASEMENT AND BACK ROOM TO LTT-AT low man, suitable for almost any kent of fursin an ingood location, 77 Verick afreet, more Canal and opposite afreet. Can be seen at any hour. Apply in the danger

A COTTAGE, PURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, pleasantly situated, within a few principle walk of Durratine landing, S. I. Apply to R. LA MONTAGNE, 32 tasara street.

Fa. Boarding House to let or lease, suitable for a family hotel; the furniture, &c., undern and in good order to be sold or rented on accommodating terms; location near Broadway and Washington square. Address, with real using and reference, A. B. C., care of Chester Driggs. Esq. 681 Broadway. HIGHLY RESPECTABLE. OLD ESTABLISHED Boarding House to let or lease, suitable for a family

A RARE CHANCE FOR A PHYSICIAN TO SECURE to handsome Soft of Offices (cheapest rent and best to attend in the city), with or without the present run of nominess, on favorable terms. Apply to J. H. ENGLISH, No. 3 Astor place.

A NUMBER OF HOUSES TO LET-FURNISHED OR unfurnished, in city and country; some of them first class. The best place in this city to rest or have rested houses or store in, porty is at N. C. RISHOP'S, 151 Broadway, rear of Yonkees Insurance Company.

A LARGE ROOM TO LET-FIFTY PRET 8.)UARE, for a restaurant and barroom, in a lodging house, where there are two hundred fodgers. No other bar in the house, Apply at 202 William street A BAKER'S STORE TO LET-ESTABLISHED THIR teen years Takes from \$50 to \$50 per day. Apply to Mrs. Smith, Frankfort House.

BAKERY TO LET.—THE STORE, BACK ROOM, BA alop and cellar, 138 Most street, near Grand. Reut per month. Aprily at FANNING'S Real Estate office,

FURNISHED HOUSE IN WEST TWENTIETH STREET I to let.—Location pleasant; furniture good. The owner, with his wife and two children, desire to board in the house and will pay liberally. Apply to T. J. McKER, No. 67 Wall street.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET-FOR 12 MONTES rooms; five ninutes walk from Vall street farry. Apply at No. 1 Garden street, between State and Joralemon streets. NEAR TWENTY-THIRD STREET-TWO ROOMS,

ROOMS. WITH STEAM POWER TO LET. FIRST Property of the Property

REFRESHMENT BARS OF THE WASHINGTON MAR-ket Social Club to let Inquire of LBVI BANKER 400 Washington Market, before 12 o'clock M., or 217 Eighth acc-nue, after 5 P. M. TO LET-PLOORS AND STEAM POWER, CORNERS

TO LET-FOUR ROOMS, FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

in building 322 Broadway, corner Eventy-first screet. They have been mainted and put in perfect order. This screet locations in the city for a first class decreaser, or for any fame building. Apply to E. A. HONEY W. L.L. second floor 322 Broadway. TIO LET-A HANDSOME, LARGE BACK PARLOR furnished, to a gentleman and wife, with use of frost partor if required, housekeeping utensits if needed. Address for one week M. W., 177 Ordiard street.

TO LET-IN SIGHT OF WASHINGTON PARADE PORT medicate. Inquire of FRANCIS W. COOPER, ISI Amity acrest. TO LET ON A LEASE. OR FOR SALE—THE FOUR story House No. 64 Second avenue, in good order and pleasant neighborhood. Price \$9.900; two-thirds may remain on mortgage. Apply to Dr. KNIGHT, 97 Second av.

TO LET-HENT 200 TO MAY NEXT-THREE STORY frame House, filled in with brick, containing the modern improvements, 100 Eighty fifth street, between Third and Pourth avennes. Location healthy and near the Contral Park. Possession immediately. Apply to S. THOMSON, agent, corner Third avenue and Eighty-third street, from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M.

TO LET-FIRST STORY OVER STORE 42 FOURTH avenue, near Twenty uinth street. All modern improvements. Apply on the premises, from 10 to 2 O'clock. Rent \$20 per month.

TO LET-ON THE HUDSON RIVER, FROM THE 1ST of October to the 1st of May, an elegantly furnished Residence, replete with all conveniences, gas, water, &c., and half an hour by rail from Thirtieth street. Address P. M., Herald office,

TO LIT-THE FIRST CLASS HOUSE NO II ASH-land place: four sincies, high basement, containing all the modern improvements, in perfect order. Fossessing an mediately. Apply to GEO COOK, Auctioneer, 1st Broat-way. TO LET-KITCHEN, DINING ROOM, PARLOR AND three Bedrooms, in a brantiful brown stone house, medern improvements, incation up fown, near Central Park, one hour from Astor House by Kighth avenue care. Lowert to a small, genteel family only. Apply to CONNEIL & DALTON, I'Y Massan attreet.

TO LET-TWO FINE LARGE NEW STORES AND LOPES in Reade street, near Hudson; will be let low to a good tenant, or will be sold on easy terms by applying at 435 Pearl street.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE LIQUOR STORE AND FIX I types 110 West Mineteenth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. For particulars inquire as above. TO LET-THE FIVE STORY BUILDING NO. 40 Lin-I erty street, and Offices in Nos. 14 and 23 Maiden lane. Apply to URIAH J. SMITH, 23 Liberty street.

TO GROCERS.—TO LET, THE STORE AND CELLAR 232 West Houston street; will be let low to a good teaner, Inquire of J. REYSELE, 54 West Houston street, or at 53 King street. TO LET-ON PIFTH AVENUE, THE SECOND AND third Plours of a first class house. For a first class mulliner this would be a fine location. Address Z. X., bec. 166 Herald oil on.

THE EXTENSIVE AND LUCRATIVE PRACTICE OF I a well known M. D., receptly deceased, may be had by a gentleman of standing and education who will rent the office from the widow of deceased. The office is in a polysions part of this city, and especially to a gratuate of the European schools would prove a favorable opportunity. Apply at 129 West Houston street.

TO LET OR LEASE. THE LARGE AND SUBSTANT to all Store No. 20 North William street, running through to old William street. Apply to R. HOE & CO., 31 Gold at

AT THE NEW ESTABLISHMENT, 604 SIXTH AVE.

A nuc, ladies and gentlemen can receive 50 per cent more
than elsewhere for their east off Wearing Apparel, Carpeta,
Purnture, Jewelry, &c., by calling on or addressing a note
to M. ROTHSTEIN, 605 Sixth avenue, between Twentyfourth and Twenty-fifth streets. Ladies attended by Mrs.

A ITENTION.—WANTED, CAST OFF CLOTHING FOR the Western market; also Furniture, Carpets and Jew-elry. The highest prices in cash will be given by calling on a addressing N. ABRAHAMS, 233 Seventh avenue, cast side. A note by rost punctually attended to by Mr. or Mrs. Abrahams.

A 7 333 BOWERY.—H. ROSENTHAL HAVING A GREAT desire to purchase a large quantity of cast of Wearing Apparel. Furniture, Carpeta, Jewelry, &c. by calling on or addressing him ladies and gentlemen can obtain the utmost value for each article. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Rosenthal. Please remember, and lary 353 Bowery, opposite Great Joses

A GREAT DEMAND FOR CLOTHING.—LADIES AND geotlemen having any Cast Off Clothing, Furniture, Carpets and develry, will receive the highest prices by calling on or addressing A. HARRIS. 501 Third wennes between Thirty-eightin and Thirty-ninth streets. Ladies attended by Mrs. Harris.

AT NO. 137 SIXTH AVENUE.—LADIES AND GENTLE.
usen, if you wish to receive the highest price for your
cast off Clothing, Carpets, Furniture, &c. the best you can
do is to call on or send a note to E. MINTZ, at 137 Sight
avonue, two doors from Tenth street. Ladies attended to
Mrs. Mintz. True, you will be dealt with to your satisfaction
and benefit.

A THE SUREST PLACE, NO. 283 SIXTH AVENUE, indice and gentlemen will find the fair, honest dealer, inc. S. M.NIX. to whom they on the second continues of the second that they are the second to the second that the second tha

AT THE CALIFORNIA AND WESTERN AGENCY, No. 212 Seventh avenue. I guarantee to pay for cast of Clothing the following prices—Sit Drasson 85 to 840; Costs 85 to 830; Pants, \$2 to 85; also Carpeta Furniture, &c. Fichase call four or address Rosenberg, 212 Seventh avenue. Ladies attended by Mrs. Rosenberg.

ATTENTION.—AT THE NEW STORE, 116 THIRD Awenue, ladies and gentlemen are guaranteed to receive the highest prices for each article of cast off. Wearing Apparel, Furniture, Carpets, &c., for the New Orleans market. Try, and saitly ourselves. Please do not forget to call on or address C. MiShi. 116 Phird avenue, near Fourteenth attrect. Ladies attended by Mrs. Miss.

A THE ORIGINAL CALIFORNIAN AND WESTERS agency store, 165 Seventh avenue, by H. HARRIS.—Ladies and gentlemen can dispose of their Cast Off Wearing Apparel, Carpets, Furniture, Jewelry, &c., at a higher price than elsewhere in this city, as I all the same to supply my orders. Call on or address H. HARRIS. 164 Seventh avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty, would streets. Ladies attended by Nrs. H. Harris.

L. CASHBERG PAYS THE HIGHEST PRICE FOR Liddles' and gentlemen's east off Clothing. Parties waited upon by addressing L. Cashberg, 48 East Twelfth street, near Broadway. Ladies waited upon by Mrs. C.

\$10.000 WORTH OF CAST OFF CLOTHING wanted.—I will pay the highest price for cast off Clothing, Carpets and Furniture. Call at or address 59 Seventh attence, between Thirty threft and Tairty-fourth street. Ladies attended by Mrs. Strauss.

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